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AUTHOR Zito, Alan; Gross, Bernard

TITLE 1. Procedure for Development of Competency-Based

Performance Statements and Module Development for Use

with Inservice and Preservice Education.

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ABSTRACT

The developmental procedures used in constructing a competency-based, student teacher/in-service program are described in this report. These procedures evolved from redesigning the St. John Fisher College Teacher Education Program to include behavioral objectives. The five steps employed to provide these objectives were: a) stating a goal; b) setting down performance statements or activities to define the goal; c) identifying true performance statements; d) describing each performance statement in relation to knowledge, performance, product, affective, and experiential objectives; and e) modifying these statements to assure the achievement of the goal. From the stated behavioral goal, modules were constructed. The characteristics of an instructional module were that: a) fitness should be the focus of the program; b) objectives should be behavioral; c) diagnostic and instructional materials, and assessment techniques, should be provided; and d) the package should be self-contained. Some questions used in critiquing the module are presented. The appendixes include information on definitions, performance statement identification, a systems design for development of performance statements, and a programmed system for modular development. (BRB)



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## A PROCEDURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCY--BASED

# PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS AND MODULE DEVELOPMENT FOR USE

## WITH INSERVICE AND PRESERVICE EDUCATION

One aspect of a cooperative teacher training project between the Rochester City School District and St. John Fisher College has been student teacher-inservice program development introducing in part competency-based training.

In the redesign of the .St. John Fisher College Teacher Education Program moving toward a competency-based program it was necessary to identify the goals of the program from a competency-based framework rather than from the traditional courses and credits The process employed in development of the program goals at St. John Fisher College included a series of five steps whose completion resulted in movement from stating a general goal to increasing specificity resulting in a program objective which is stated behaviorally. The steps are as follows:

- Write down each goal statement on a separate worksheet as provided. (See Appendix B)
  - Example: A teacher demonstrates skill in implementing actions based on analysis of self and value structure, when he
    - acquires increasing competence in evaluation of progress
    - possesses the skill of making change
    - evidences a willingness to seek self improvement
- Write down performance "statements" or "activities" which could define the goal statement of the worksheets. Appendix B)
- C. Identify true performance statements. (See Appendix C)
- D. Describe each performance statement as a knowledge objective, performance objective, product objective, affective objective, experiential objective, (K, P, P, A, E) which identifies the conditions and/or the extent of the performance to be met. (See Appendix B)

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E. Modify these statements until we can an area also question:

If someone completed these performance as inities, would we
be willing to say a person has achieved the objective?

Source of Ideas: Robert Mager, Goal Applysis, Fearon, 1972.

In completing the step of identifying performance statements a college which is developing a preservice program or a public school which is developing an inservice program may begin with their own performance statements by identifying what they want their teachers to be able to know or demonstrate.

Competency-based implies that the knowledge or skill objectives gained or refined through the instructional module are demonstrable and can be observed by supervisors or evaluators. Because the modules can be used in an independent study mode they lend themselves to development of an individualized program. They may be adapted for the following purposes:

- 1. preservice teacher training
- 2. inservice teacher training
- 3. instructional use in public schools
  - a. elementary settings
  - b. secondary settings
  - c. most discipline areas

Once performance statements have been identified, the building of modules may commence. The modules should be completely self-contained packages including all materials and citing resources necessary for completion of the objective.

The delivery system of this competency-based program is through the use of instructional modules. The characteristics of the module are as follows:

- 1. The module fits the focus of the program (modules are designed and tailor-made to fit needs of the particular program).
- 2. Module Objectives are stated behaviorally or in performance terms.
- 3. The module must contain the diagnostic materials (pretest) and indicates the process for assessing the performance in respect to the objectives.



- 4. Instructional materials for the objects and alternative ways of achieving the objective are also backward in the module.
- 5. The module is a totally self-contained package.

### ONE FORMAT OF A MODULE IS AS FOLLOWS:

I. RATIONALE: At the beginning of the module, write a statement of introduction and/or purpose.

## II. PREREQUISITES:

List objectives, the achievement of which should have preceded the objective under consideration.

- III. PRETEST: Successful completion of pretest should indicate competence with objective. The pretest could act as a set inductor or advance organizer.
- IV. OBJECTIVE: State objectives behaviorally (in knowledge or performance terms). Generally there are no more than a few objectives per module.
  - V. PROCEDURES:

Sequence steps in achieving the objective to be followed by the student.

#### VI. MATERIALS AND RESOURCES:

List all items or materials necessary to complete the module objectives.

### VII. POST TEST EVALUATION:

Evaluate achievement of the objective of the module. The Post test may be an alternate form of the pretest.

SOME GUIDELINE QUESTIONS FOR THE CRITIQUING OF A MODULE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. Does the objective describe a desired competency?
- 2. Does the objective measure a performance?



- 3. Does the objective indicate level of expected mastery?
- 4. Does the objective indicate conditions under which the performance takes place?
- 5. Are practice situations provided for prior to final evaluation?
- 6. Is the evaluation appropriate to the objective?
- 7. Are the performance standards clear?
- 8. Is the criteria relative to evaluation clear?

The remaining pages represent the process materials by which the competency-based program is being developed at St. John Fisher College, and consists of Appendix A--Definitions, B--Performance Statement Identification, C--A Systems Design for Development of Performance Statements, D--A Programmed System for Module Development.



#### APPENDIX A--DEFINITIONS

Goal Statement

- A goal statement is a suggested "competency" submitted by a school district or teacher training institution and revised to include an action verb and a single concept.

Performance Statement
Performance Activity

 A description of experiences/activities which, upon completion, can indicate attainment of the goal statement.

Recycling Process

- A procedure of repeating exercises of steps to clarify goal statements.

Knowledge Objective

- A knowledge objective deals with what is to be known or understood, and contains all three elements of a behavioral objective.

Performance Objective

 A performance objective deals with what a person is able to do, and contains all three elements of a behavioral objective.

Product Objective Consequence Objective

 A product (consequence) objective deals with the chievement of students as a result of instruction.

Affective Objective

 An affective objective deals with feelings, attitudes, values, and beliefs and need not contain all elements of a behavioral objective.

Experiential Objective -

- An experiential objective deals with an experience or activity rather than an intended outcome and need not contain all elements of a behavioral objective.

Behavioral Objective

- A behavioral objective is a statement which defines the following (1) what is to be done, (outcome) (2) context or setting in which it will be done (conditions), and (3) criterion level for achievement (extent).



## APPENDIX B--PERFORMANCE STATEMENT IDENTIFICATION

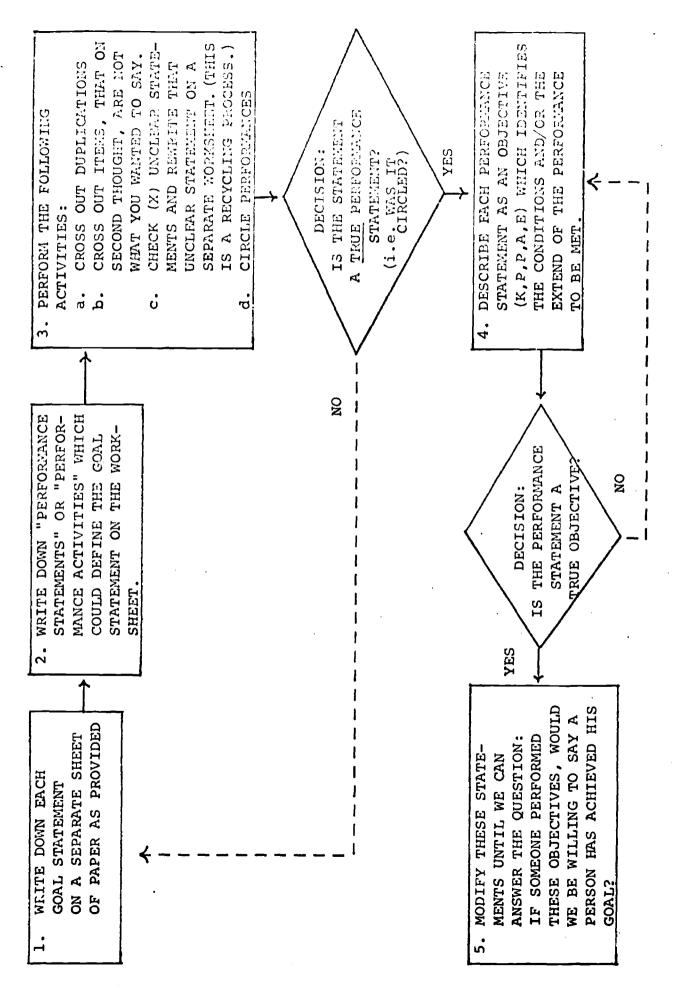
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	OR STEI	P TWO	
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IDENTIFY T	HE		
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ACTIVITIES			
DEFINE THE STATEMENT.	GOAL		
THESE ARE	CALLED		
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		PERFORMANC	CE STATEMENTS WRITTEN AS OBJECTIVES*
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AFFECTIVE	"OBJECT	PIVES"(S)	
EXPERIENC	E "OBJEC	TIVE"(S)	
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<sup>\*\*</sup>Goal statements which are categorized as Knowledge, Performance, and Product should be written as specific behavioral objectives.



<sup>\*</sup> When you write the objective, indicate the letter of the performance statement to which the objective applies. In writing the objective one might find similar activities under another goal; if so, write the number of the goal statement and the letter of the performance statement to which the objective applies.

APPENDIX C -- A SYSTEMS DESIGN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS





# LEARNING MODULE OUTLINE

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COAL (Task Analysis). IDENTIFY THE REHAVIORAL SITUATION (Process element + content element), THE CONDITION FOR DEMONSTRATING ACHIEVEMENT, AND THE CRITERION LEVEL.

DESCRIPTION OF CLUSTER:

ELEVENT

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XII. Select the activities which you will prescribe for those who answered incorrectly those Pretest questions relating to the prerequisites. (You may want to relate the Pretest item number to the prerequisite item number.)

	PROCESS ELEMENT: VERB	CONTENT ELEMENT: DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
A		
В		
С	·	
D		
E.		

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## IDENTIFY THE BEHAVIORAL ORDECTIVE (Competency)

XIII. Select the activities which may be chosen by the student in order to achieve the objective indicated in ITEM VIII. Alternate routes should be selected according to the different learner characteristics in your class (e.g., Slow, Medium, Fast, Basic, Advanced, Urban, Suburban, Rural, Verbal, Nonverbal). These activities should show consistency between Items VIII, X, and XI.

One method which can be employed is to study the "Methods Setting" chart and predetermine the kinds of activities which seem appropriate, place a number in the appropriate cell of the matrix, and write the activity below. Each of the activities must be consistent with the stated behavioral objective.

The selection of activities can be Teacher-Controlled, Teacher-Student planned, Student planned, or Unstructured.

Consideration should now be given as to where assessment of achievement might take place. Environments other than classroom might prove to be the optimal site for evaluation.

	PROCESS ELEMENT VERB	CONTENT	ELEMENT:	DESCRIPTION OF	<b>VCLIAILA</b>
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You may now select from these activities as you prescribe the efforts of your students in accordance with their capabilities.



# IDENTIFY THE BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE (Competency)

# METHODS-SETTING CHART

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ASSESSMENT SETTING	HOME	CLASSROOM			RESOURCE	<u>TYNOBYLOSA</u>
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METHODS OF INSTRUCTION	]		etc.	_		Simulation
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Community Participation						·
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Diagnosis					<del></del>	
Directed Observation	<u> </u>					<del></del>
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Role Playing						
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Sensitivity Training			<del></del>			
Shopwork			<del></del>			
Simulation						
Skill Practice Sessions			<del></del>		[	
Small Group Study			···			
Tutorial Sessions						
Other						
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### IDENTIFY THE BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE (Competency)

XIV. Now that you have selected the activities directed toward the achievement on the specific behavioral objectives, you may still feel that there is a need for some introductory instructional activities on your part as teacher. These might be included in the following activities.

	DESCRIPTION
AN ADVANCE ORGANIZER	
PERCEIVED PURPOSE	
ELICITOR	
PROMPT OR CUES	
KNOWLEDGE OF RESULTS	
OTHER	

These would normally appear near the beginning of the final draft of your module.



# IDENTIFY THE REHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE (Componency)

XV. Now that you have selected the activities, you can now concentrate on the communications or media forms for the activities. What media will be needed? Are they available from a commercial source? If so, what is the source and cost? Will they need to be produced? It's fun to make your own.

1.	Audio Tape
2.	Audio Tapes with Film Loops
. 3.	Audio Tapes with Slides
4.	Pocks
5.	Films (8 or 16 mm)
6.	Film Loops
7.	Film Strips
3.	Micro Projection
9	Models
10.	Periodicals
11.	Overhead Transparencies
12.	Photographs
13.	Printed Directions
14.	Printed Directions with Audio Tapes
1.5.	Records with Slides
1.6.	Slides
17.	Video Tapes
18.	Voice

- XVI. Is Item XV consistent with XIV, consistent with XIII, consistent with X, consistent with VII?
- XVII. If so, you are ready to compile the module. A module may be put together in the following sequence:

FIRST:	ITEM	I	EIGHTH:	ITEM	XII
SECOND:	11	III	NINTH: .	**	XIII & XV: State
THIRD:	11	VII			Activities with Process
FOURTH:	H	XIV			or Action Verb
FIFTH:	11	VIII	TENTH:	H	X: You may choose NOT
SIXTH:	11	IX			to include the Post Test
SEVENTH:	11	XI A			in the Module Booklet
			ELEVENTH:	<b>27</b> .	XI B

XVIII. You are now ready for a first trial. You should want to make note during each trial to assess the strengths and weaknesses from both yours and the students' point of view. These would then be taken into consideration before you use the module again.

## CONGRATULATIONS!!!!!!!!

The first module is always the most difficult to complete!

THE REAL CHALLENGE IS TO BEGIN!

